BELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Progress of Religious Interests to intelligence in regard to religious interest inues to be cheering from all parts of the countrie theatres are in several cities converted churches every Sabbath, and the Gospel is dised to large numbers of thirsty souls. The Liberaristian gives accounts of preaching services interian clergymen in theatres or other public in Boston, Hartford, New York, Pittsburg and y Unitarian clergymen in theatres or other public tails in Boston, Hartford, New York, Pittsburg and Fashington; and similar services may have been seld in other cities. The Unitarians, as a denomination, but a short time since were content to have the ar of a portion of the educated and refined classes, and were doing little or nothing to proclaim teir principles to the masses. Indeed, they semed to have none of the aggressive spirit f the age, and it has been a standing rymment against their principles that they moved the great command of the Saviour, "Go ye no all the world and preach the diospel to every reature." Within the last five or ten years a great lange has come over the denomination. It is taking o part, or next to none, in the work of foreign missons, but it has acquired a new activity and is now aking a strong and a general effort to gain the ear ad acquire the favor of the people.

The power of the spirit has been manifest for sveral weeks in the old church at Eastmanpion, L., under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. D. Stokes, he inherest has been very general; between three and four hundred have been asking what they must to to be saved, and many have found the Saviour.

A very interesting and extensive revival is now a progress in Marietta, Fa. The Lord is adding any to the number of such as would be saved.

The Week of Prayer was observed with great profit to the Presbytertan (0, S.) church in Council Binas, own. On the Lord's Day following the church received twenty members, a few of them on profession of their faith. The weekly services still continue rith increasingly solem interest.

A church was organized last fail at Burfalo, four this increasingly solem interest.

of their faith. The weekly services still continue with increasingly solemn interest.

A church was organized last fall at Buffalo, four miles from Louisiana, Mo., of twelve members. At a subsequent sacramental meeting eight persons, were received into the church on profession of faith, ive of whom were past the middle age.

There is a silent and continued work of grace going on in the church at Pahnyra, Mo., chiedy among the young men and women.

At the new mission under the anspices of the Old School churches of Cincinnati, known as Lincoln Park church. a number have professed the Christian's hopes and others are inquiring.

The Centre Unity church, Stoachewille Presbytery, was dedicated on the 24th uit.

A new church at Waseca, Minn., was dedicated on the 20th uit.

E. Curtis pastor, dedicated its new edifice January 14.

Dr. Cuyler's church, in Brooklyn, received fortyseven members January 17. Annong them was a Quaker, commended in a beautiful letter by the monthly meeting of the Society of Orthodox Friends. Dr. Cuyler read the letter from the pulpit and expressed the cordial and brotherly love of htmself and his church for "the Orthodox Friends, that body of Christian brethren who had given to the church and to the world such noble men as Joseph G. Gurney William Alien, Stephen Grellet and John Bright."

Revivals are reported in the Presbyterian church of Wysox, Pn., where 100 have been converted; also in Milford, Del.; Camden, N. J.; Malden, N. Y., and an Scotchtown, N. Y. Rev. J. D. Potter has been laboring with great success with the Congregational

pear of great price, and many others are carnest in-quirers.

We have cheering news from New Jersey. There is quite a religious revival in Cumberiand county. The various denominations in Burlington are holding extra services with considerable interest. In Fairton, in the Presbyterian church, a number have professed religion. In Cedarville, at the Methodist church twenty or more persons have aiready consecrated themselves at the altar. At Salem the Baptist church has received the accession of about fifty or sixty, and the Methodist churches are both enjoying large revivals also. At Hancock's Bridge there is considerable interest, while in Alloways-town the revival is of the most powerful character that has been known for many years, and fifty or sixty of a night are found at the altar.

Preaching in Theatres.

rice for the police force occurred in Cincinnati, in 's theatre, on Sunday, the 17th. Commenting

Wood's theatre, on Sunday, the 17th. Commenting upon this subject the Observer remarks:

An experiment was made in this city a few years ago, and for nearly eight months the old Academy of Music, much larger than the present spacious building, was crowded every Sunday evening, while a much larger frowd came and left without gaining admittance. There were only two or three evenings, and these were stormy, on which there were not from 5,000 to 10,000 who came to hear the Word, and some evenings at was estimated that as many as 15,000 came to the Academy of Music. The same work has been carried on for years in London, where, every Sabbath evening, several theatres and halls are crowded, and where clergymen of all denominations, including bishops of the Established Church, preach to the assembled multitades. Why should not the Gospel us well as error be preached to the people in our own cities? The people will come to hear if it is proclaimed to them by men who are in earnest, who bring it as the word of life for dying men; and if the trint is proclaimed in this spirit it will not return void to Him who has sent it—it will accomplish His gracious work.

It is not true, the Bible Record informs us, that any egraphic communication had passed between the itish and Foreign Biole Society and General Prim British and Foreign Bible Society and General Prim
relative to the circulation of the Bible in Spain.
How the report originated is not known. The old
taw which prohibits the importation of Bibles contamues in force, and has only been temporarily set
andle in one or two instances by special favor.

Through the influence of our Minister M. John P.

Through the influence of our Minister M. John P.

The least of them is the true tand of promise for them. Allow me to say that this bit of
ridicale considerably mars the good things you said
their return to the land of the Patriarchs you are
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the s Enrough the influence of our Minister, Mr. John P. Hale, however, the provisional government have granted permission to import Hibbs from the United States at one-half the usual Custom House duties, and meantime the British and Foreign Bible Society are making arrangements to print the Bible in Madrid.

How imperious, how strange, how unavoidable is that governing power of every day life known as fashion! The strongest intellects bow to its dictums apparently with the same readiness as the lesser lights of the world; but perhaps this spirit of selfaccommodation to the whims and fancies of fashion arises from a very natural desire to rid themselves of the wearisomeness of constant opposition or from an innate dislike to appear singular, and so to from an innate distinct to appear singular, and so to excite an amount of attention to themsetves which is undesirable and unpleasing to them. That glidy goddess, Fashion, rules more or less all classes of society, permeates through all its pores and exercises immense influence among high and low, rich and geother. Banks, rules more or less al classes. It is the land of his brint, the hard where he is a geother between the countries.

Immesse influence among high and low, rich and provided affections of his south?

The papers can't in blue, and all shades of that door in the countries of the coun

Trouble Among the English Ritealists.

A meeting of Ritualistic clergymen, held in London on the 12th Inst., is suggestive. It was called to discuss their grievances. Archdeacon Benison presided. The recent decision of the judiciary committee of the Privy Council—the highest ecclesiastical tribunal, the ultimate appeal in the Church of England—was manimonsly condemned and the court prenounced "incompetent to deciare the mind of the Church of England upon any subject whatever." In other words, these gentlemen who have sworn obedience to all the ecclesiastical authorities of the Church, are now ready to repudiate the last and highest court and authority of the Church. On the question of outward obedience to the decisions of this court, there was a difference to the decisions of this court, there was a difference to the decisions of this court, there was a difference to the decisions of this court, there was a difference to the decisions of this court, there was a difference to the decisions of this court, there was a difference to the decisions of this court, there was a difference to the decisions of this court, there was a difference to the decisions of the court in the high churchmen of England, discretion was deemed on the whole the better part of valor; and these clerks who, conscientionally no doubt, repudiate the givernment of their Church as utterly incompetent to its work, could nevertheless decide to remain in the Church, in order to do what they can to undermine that Church; or, to ase their own words, "to spread in all possible ways the doctrine of the Real Presence."

UNITED STATES STRAMER FRANKLIN,) NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1869. As you generally notice churches will you receive a notice from our ship of Sunday's work? At five A. M. all hands are called, about twenty minutes allowed to put away our beds, then breakfast, poor vet-and those decks are wet nearly every morning. At nine A. M. the drum beats to clean the brass work—rub, rub, rub—then clean ourselves. Half-

Finances of Methodist Missions

century of its existence is	as received	the followin
	58,621 99,064 236,507	76/a \$63,0 \$86,2 990,6 2,265,0 4,516,73
		The second secon

In November, 1865, there was a surplus in the treasury of \$480,000. In 1866, \$1,000,000 were appropristry of \$450,000. In 1506, \$1,000,000 were appropriated: in 1867, \$1,000,978. The contributions of the Church have not kept pace with these outlays, but have remained about the same for several years. As a result there were but \$16,000 in the treasury November 1, 1868, and on January 1, 1869, the amount of the remittances to the foreign missions for the first quarter of the year was borrowed, making a debt of \$83,276.

LAGUAYRA, Jan. 1, 1869. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Sin-While thanking you for the justice you do the Jews in a recent article, in which you praise their good qualities as citizens, I must find fault with the half mocking, half serious tone in which you ask them way they still continue to pray for their return to Palestine, and exhort them to give up the thought and make up their minds to settle down permanently in the United States, which is the true land of pro-

Religious Notes.

The following noble sentiment accompanied a check for \$284 sent by a brother in one of the Northwestern churches to the Home Mission Committee in this city:—"God has given me some means, and I have determined to give back to His cause my whole

western churches to the Home Mission Committee in this city:—'God has given me some means, and I have determined to give back to His cause my whole income, less the cost of fiving, instead of investing it for the purpose of making more money. In this my wife heartily agrees with me."

Dr. I. P. Warren, long a secretary of the Tract Society of Roston, has resigned.

The Society for the Propagation of the Roman Catholic Faith, whose headquarters are in this city, received, during 1808, \$1,000,000, of which \$500,000 was from subscriptions of one cent per week.

The vestry of St. Thomas' church have seemed the Church of the Resurrection, corner of Porty-seventh street and Madison avenue, as a place of worship until the magnificent edifice on Pifth avenue and Fifty-third street is completed. The present temporary chapel will be taken down about the 1st of May, when the congregation will remove to the Church of the Resurrection.

The orders of the Catholic ministry were lately conferred on fifty-six students of St. Francis Seminary, near Milwankee, and of this large number thirteen were raised to the priesthood.

The Domestic Missions Board of the Other Branch, under the administration of, Dr. Musgrave, is now, for the first time in many months, about clear of financial embarassment.

Albert Brisbane, the well known Fourierite, has bonght a large tract of land in Kanasa, for a colony of Frenchmen, who will enlitivate the land on the cooperative principle, and also manufacture silk goods.

The Society of Spiritualists gave a dance at the Riverett Rooms last week. The Spiritualists of Cincinnati are talking of building a church.

The arst Episcopal cathedral ever built in New England was opened in Portland for the first time on Christmas Day, It is a modest one, but we are told has been fully organized, after the English system, by the Bight Rey. Dr. Neely, Bishop of Mane.

Rey, George P. Huntington, son of the bishop elect of central New York, has been called to St. Paul's, Maiden. Mass., and accepts.

Lucretia Mott,

needs of the poor of a stated fraction of each Christian's income.

The Swedish philanthopists are endeavoring to discover a cure for their national vice of intemperance, which prevails to such an alarming extent that the Legislature is called upon from all quarters to interfere and put it down with a strong hand. Even its victims, it is said, are themselves joining in the cry. The King of Sweden sympathizes with the temperance men, but hesitates in action. The Maine Law goes the length of forbidding the sale of intoxicating drinks; but the Swedish agitators ago further, and propose a rigorous statutory law to suppress their manufacture.

The Tublet states that Newark has added \$0,000 to the Endowment Fund for the American College in Rome, which now amounts to \$103,500. Of this amount New York has given seven burses at \$5,000 cach; Battimore, three; Philadelphia, two: Boston. one; Hartford, one, \$500, &c. As already amounced, when the work is completed a detailed list of subscribers will be published. Brooklya will be visited after Easter.

synagogue in Stockholm. The maxim holds, "once a Jew, always a Jew."

It is said on good authority that Spain at this moment powerses no less than 300 convents, with 15,000 nums. There are 55 oishops, 2,000 canons and abbots, 1,300 "regular priests," 24,000 vicars, &c. The budget for the church is twice as high in Spain as in France.

The Rev. J. F. Ware, a Unitarian clergyman of Eultmore, is of the opinion that Methodism is to be the religion of the South, but 1s to become "more

MECHANICS' HOMES.

Great Noed of Our City-Homes for the

It is with just pride that New Yorkers view the increasing growth of their already great metropolitan city. In point of wealth, commercial and industrial enterprise, in all the arts of civilization New York stands pre-eminent on this Continent, and ranks the equal of the great cities of the world, with a fair chance to outrun them all in the race for predominance in the near future. But while we expand in everything—in the trade which we gather in, the manufacture of merchandise which we send out, and the wealth we accumulate, we are remiss in an important particular—we fail to provide comfortable nomes for the great mass of our population. In rethe weakn we accumulate, we are remiss in an important particular—we fail to provide comfortable homes for the great mass of our population. In reviewing this subject we take into consideration not alone the political and geographical subdivision of New York city as confined to the limits of Manhattan island. All the suburbs and environs, on Long Island and in Jersey, in Westchester county, may justly be reckoned as being part and parcel of New York connected with it in interest, rising with its growth and gaining with its strength. This district of country contains a population of about 2,000,000 people, half of whom are compelled to live on an annual income not exceeding from \$1,000 to \$1,500 and one-fourth on yearly earnings below \$1,000. There are no less than 100,000 mechanics of all trades in New York proper, whose average wages do not exceed \$20 per week. These, with their families, comprise a population of from 300,000 to 350,000 souls, being among the most thrifty, industrious and respectable class of our inhabitants. It is safe to assume that outside of New York, but dependent upon its industry and living in the suburbs, within a these estimates are correct, and there is no evidence to show that they are not below the reality, we have a population of from 400,000 to 450,000, with about 100,000 heads of families, living on \$1,000 a year, out of which to pay for rent, for food, for clothing, for medical aid in case of sickness and for purposes of rational amusement and recreation. Let any one who has the necessary lessure and sufficient interest in the matter spend the hours from five to seven of an evening in Chatham square and see the unbroken stream of humanity as it passes him from down town evening in Chatham square and see the unbroken stream of humanity as it passes him from down town workshops and business places, diverging into East Broadway, Division street and the Bowery, or watch during the same hours either in the morning or evening the ferries at Fulton street, Peck slip, James slip, Catharine, Grand, Houston and Jackson streets, or cross over to the North river side and have a look at the crowd of workingmen on the Jersey City and Hoboken ferries. The sight that meets one's eye in these localities and at the desig-nated hours is proof demonstrative that the numbers given are rather below than above the actual figures.

As stated above, the vast majority of these people live in this city and crowd the tenement houses from cellar to garret. There are generally from two to four families on a floor, averaging from fifty to 100 persons under the same roof, and in some cases one Eighteenth wards, where scarcely any other dwellings are seen than rows upon rows of huge tenement houses, reaching almost into the clouds and peopled all with the "bone and sluew" of the country. The rents vary from twenty-five to twelve dollars, according to the number of rooms and the distance of the door from the street. The arrangement in these houses generally is a "room and a bedroom," or sometimes "two bedrooms," the bedrooms being mostly dark, fil-ventilated closets, of very limited dimensions, in the middle of the house, with an apology for a window, about a foot square in size, opening upon the hall, which receives its dim light from an opening in the roof covered with besineared glass. In this "room and bedroom" live the tailor, the shoemaker, the porter, the carman, clerks and even small tradesmen, with their families; and in some instances, where the arrangement is a "room and two bedrooms," the additional bedroom is rented to one or two boarders, to lighten the expense. The solidary "room," with one or two windows opening either on the street or on the rear in the yard, serves for a parlor, dining hall, itving room, kitchen and washhouse, and the drying of clothes, when wash day comes round, is done by means of what are called "pulley lines" stretched across the yard from wall to wall, or, if the distance he too great, then from wall to possess the trying in a keg. Wherever the "yard," or rear part of the lot, afforded space enough to erect another building it was done, and in the wards maned above whole colonies of tenement houses can be found in the middle of the blocks, accessible from the sirect only through wet and fifty alleys and lance, and shutting out sun and air from all the tenements.

The "system" of tenement houses—for such it

whether the property of the pr

year and boild him a house in another.

Another circumstance should not be lost sight of. There are a great many of our mechanics who have on deposit in the savings banks to their credit, some small, others larger sums of money. It would not be difficult to select from the industrious followers of the different trades a hundred and a thousand who each have thus saved up more than \$190. Were such to unite their combined capital would buy the land and build houses for all of them in less than two years; by the weekly contributions of the members, added to their personal labor, the increased value of a portion of the land bought and reserved for sale would probably furnish the rest of the money needed. And a settlement with a hundred houses would make a considerable village and contain the germ of constant increase.

weil beyond their expectation, and flourishing villages now dot the neighborhood of the cities selected for the experiment, and the enterprises are multiplying from year to year.

Why do not our rich men enter upon this rich field of investment instead, as some of them do, of using their money in Wall street in making "corners" and disturbing the values of property, to the injury and disturbing the values of property, to the injury and disturbing the values of property, to the injury and disturbing the values of acres, all within twenty miles of the City Hall, accessible by railroads, invite them to proceed at once, secure the land, build plain houses for the accommodation of not more than two families—homes, in truth, for the mechanic and the hard toiling workingman—sell or rent them (allowing, perhaps, the rent to stand as part of the purchase money) at reasonable rates, with an advance of a reasonable percentage upon the outlay, and thus not only insure for themselves a safe return of their money, with interest, but become the benefactors of the working population of our city. They cannot fear, as has been suggested, to depopulate New York, and thus dimmish the profits of some of their number as tenement house owners. The very natural consequence would be that the houses for workingmen in this city will have to be improved to afford better homes, and hence both those who avail themselves of a proferred residence in the suburbs and those who would take their places in the city would be equally openfited. Sone efforts in this direction

serve all the families on the same floor. The cupiding of house owners was not satisfied with thus herding people together and packing them as close almost as pickled herrings in a keg. Wherever the "yard," or rear part of the lot, afforded space enough to erect another building it was done, and in the wards mamed above whole colonies of tenement houses can be found in the middle of the blocks, account, paical brown stone mansions. This grant and are from all the tenements.

The "system" of tenement houses—for such it manst be called, and in truth it is—is one peculiar to New York. It was first developed here and atraiged its present dimensions here only and nowhere ebe. It has for its foundation the custom in large cities of Europe, where each house affords living room for several families, and where even the higner classes of the population do not disdam to occupy one floor of a building and rent out the rest to other occupants. Thus in Faris, in Berlin, in Frankfort and to live in promises and second and third class hotels, pencials in the army, wealthy merchants and capanisms, even the nobility, are found to reside on the first floor, the belte clape; while the second, third and fourth are inhabited by other families of less proteasion and less means. There are even large buildings where from thirty to fifty families live, and one in Viennas, the Matscheker-Hof, is celebrated to risk the distribution of the local clape; while the second, third and fourth are inhabited by other families of less proteasion and less means. There are even large buildings where from thirty to fifty families live, and one in Viennas, the Matscheker-Hof, is celebrated for its size, as it contains over 300 families. However, the mechanic, so as to relieve the pressurated on the light of the mechanic, so as to relieve the pressurated on the light of the mechanic, who must keep his rent account, the charge who can propose to crect thereon, on joint stock account, paical brown stone mansions. This is all very well for those bixty-even

PARIS FASHIONS.

christening of Mme. de Mouchy's baby, whose godfather he is to be. Then again she is not certain
whether or no the female mind is decidedly
or only temporarily turned on logic, politics and
charity. The only novelty yet decreed by her is a
conference hat, an Astrakhan fez, with the beak and
eyes of an imperial eagle in front, and Grecian
borders all round. The idea is said to have arisen
from the following dialogue she overheard at the
truleries ball between two budding beaudies:—"Potropoulakt has capitulated," said one to the other: "do
you know Petropoulaki!" No. Well, it has capitulated; so it must be a place, and by its name a Greek
place. If it has capitulated it must have been besieged, and if besieged therefore conquered by no
one but a Turk; if agam the Turk as Mustapha has
the upper hand of Petropoulaki, Petropoulaki has
hung his gun up on a nail, and the conference round
M. de la Valleze's green buize cloth is useless; we can
wear oriental ideas combined, and the peace of
Europe is secure. Unon this there is every probability the hat was invented. As there is a very great
variety of fashious set already, we may have to look
for nothing novel until spring, and the wise hope
ints may be the case, considering the field is vast
enough for all the satin, lace and velvet that is to be
cut up. Three splendid sourées are announced
at Mr. Arsene Hoassage's, and three immense
fancy balls are in contemplation, of which the
world is to be 'informed. One will be given
by a no less weathly merchani, and the third at Nice,
no one knows by whom. The ball which was to have
taken place at the Hotel de Ville the day after tomorrow is postponed till the 18th inst., on account
of the death of the Prince of Astruias and the
life and parties for the young. This is a natural conseduence, as the imperial Prince is of an age to receive his young friends and to return civilities. The arrival of the Prince of Astruias and the
lindatas, the choice of Paris also for the studies of
the sons of the Viceroy, have oc whether or no the female mind is decided!

de Morray were poor there would be some reason to give for this desecration; had they his debis to pay it would have been an inconfessable sacriface of feeling; you the Duke del Sesto is a Spanish grandee, as grand his rent actions and his and should your name a note of invitation for dinner, with a. S. V. P. in the corner, which means a become a appearance ley are not if "respectation," and present actions and his rent actio

A new mile trotting track is about being Inid out and the necessary buildings in course of crection near l'oughteepsie. The course is to be under the management of Morgan L. Mott. Mr. Charles Carman has lately purchased a fine

team of bay horses. They are fast trotters and very Dexter's great speed and fine disposition was ox-

Dexier's great speed and fine disposition was oxhibited to perfection the other afternoon on Hartem lane. He was driven to a top wagon by Mr. Bonner, who had a friend with him. As Dexier came flying past Bartoli's, Mr. Bonner threw the reins loosely on his back and halloed loudy at him at the same moment. The horse increased his speed but never made a skip or break. The stories affont about Dexter being flighty and dangrous are unsrue.

We understand that fourteen gentiemen have disready subscribed \$2,500 each towards the purchase of the land for the contemplated trotting track near McComb's Dam. Eleven more subscribers with a like amount will put the enterprise in motion.

Dan Maco drove a roan and bay together on Harlem lane geaterdsy that were remarkably fast. It appears that Dan has turned farrier and devotes all his spare time to shoeing horses.

A large number of Hambletonians have been purchased this winter in Orange county and have been brought here for roadsters. They can be ommonly distinguished from most other breeds by their large heads, thin necks, massive shoulders, fine barrels, deep ribs and powerful propelling machinery he hind. When of good temper no other breed can oze cel them as roadsters.

The American Jockey Club have opened a new stace. It is for two year olds, \$200 entrance, hall forfoit, the club to add \$500, distance one mite and an eighth. The stake closes on the ist of Abril next and the race will be run on the last day of the fat